GRACEFUL HATS FOR CHILDREN. The Paris feshions for Children's Hats this season are strpassingly beautiful, and as Spring is now advancing rapidly, when the small folks require to don their fighter headdress, Genin, in order to be prepared for the demand, his
dress, Genin, in order to be prepared for the demand, his
dress, dress, is not seen to be prepared for the demand, his
dress, dress, as well as his matchless home manumaterial; and these, as well as his matchless home manufactured fabrics, will be soid according to custom, at very
moderate prices.

GENIN, 214 Broadway,
opposite St. Pauls.

RIPE STRAWBERRIES .- Hot-House STRAWBERRIES, quite ripe and aweet, for sale at Taylor's, SST Broadway. 1122 612

RICH CARPETINGS .- PETERSON & HUM-RICH CARPETTASS.—In Proceedings of White-st., have just received from Europe per packet ships Patrick Henry, Queen of the West, and Monternama, and have now in store, their apring sple of new and engant Carpets, from the celebrated manufactories of Crossly & Sons, and Pardoe, Hongard manufactories of Crossly & Sons, and Pardoe, Hongard and Carpets, Pardon Henry Carpette, Pardon Hen Brussels Carpeting, ac &c., styles entirely new. Having and particular attachion to the selection of our goods, we paid particular attention in the selection of our goods, we are prepared to display it e most complete, the largest and decidedly the best stock ever offered in the country. Also, a large stock of English O'l Cioths, new designs and thoroughly seasoned, which are offered with all other choice goods, at the lowest possible market prices. m24 61\*

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenotogists and Publishers, Clinton Hall, 131 Nassan-st. near the Park

DE. TRAFTON'S Buckthorn Berry Filis are mild and effectual, and now the acknowledged best remedy for Billious attacks, Liver Completat, Head-ache, Gout, Giddiness, habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appartite and Indigestion. Depoi, 140 William at. For sale, by the principal city druggists and obsection.

TREES AND PLANTS .- PARSONS & Co., Finance And York, offer for sale their naunal assortment of Fruit and Oroamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Roses, &c. with a large collection of beautiful and rare Exotics, and many new varieties of Evergreen and Decideous Ornamental Trees, selected in Europe by one of the firm the past Winter.

COTTAGE TO RENT—On Third-av., between Eightieth and Eighty-first siz. Croton water, and stores on the corner. Apply to CALEE GRAFT, Eighty-first at., near Third-av., or to ALEX. M. COTTER, 128 Fulton-at. DUPUT'S FLUID EXTRACT OF SENNA

DOPUT'S FLUID EXTRACT OF SENAL AND DASDELIO"—A substitute to mercurial proparations in a variety of diseases. It is already a nopular remedy with many practi inpers in this country and in Europe. The diseases to which it is reprecisely applicable are those connected with decangements in the functions of the liver and of the digestive organs generally. For sale at E. Duru's, 609 Broadway, corner Houston at:

Swiss Coan Plaster — A celebrated ready relief for painful Cornard Surious. For sale at E. Duru's, 608 Broadway; at Rushrom Chark & Co's establishment, and at Loain Brook's, 186 Fa ton at.

When the sale for the country with a broad-

WHAT WE ALL KNOW .- With a knowl-

edge of accounts, a good hand, and a good character, there is "no such word as fait" in this city, for an energetic young men. One of these requisites—a fine, clear bold merchant hard—is acquired in one course of lessons from Goldbashrin 29 Brow way, at a cost of \$2.50. In Mr. (i's new suit of rooms for private pupils will be found every desideratum for private topion. A TRIUMPH OF ART. -The copy of the

Gallery of Diastrious Americans, which has been bound by Mr. Walker in the most magnificent style possible, for the World's Fair, can be seen at Brant's Daguerrian Saloon, 205 Broadway.

DR. Burchings challenges the world to produce a mecicine equal to his Dyspepsia Bitters to restore the tone of the stomach, and effectually cleares it and the investines from all tritating matter, more so than any medicine known, and it will not debilitate; on the contrary, the appetite and feelings always will be improved. There is no danger in taking those Bitters—they will always be found pleasant and beneficial to the constitution. These Bit ers have a powerful effect as a Spring and Fall putifier. We refer the reader to the advertisement in another column.

WATCHES AND GOLD PENS .- If you wish to purchase a fine Gold or Silver Watch you will find one of the best assortments in the city, and at prices to suit the most economical at J. Y. Savage's, 92 Falton at J. Y. Silver of the Richeleu ever pointed Gold Pens, one of which will last a lifetime.

MORNING COURIER AND ENQUIRER .-MORNING COURIER AND ENQUIRER.

The Editor of the Morning Courier and Now-York Enquirer in the paper of Thursday, Seb. 13, says:

"We carefully keep a of from patent medicines in general, but on the strength of acmal personal trial, we cheerfully recommend Dr. Roners's Syrup of Liverwort, Tarne Carchalagus to all silicies with Goughs, Gold or Influenza. The medicinal quanties of the two first lagredionts are well known; the last is a Galfornia piact, whose virtues we believe are not untamiliar to the medical profession. We have never thest a remedy for a cold which proved more efficacions in our own case than this preparation."

For sale by A L. SOOVILL, C.O., at their Dépôt, Goldic Heil, Sifi Broadway, and by ait the City recall Drugglats.—Price, in large bottles, \$1; or three bottles for \$2.50

MYSTERIOUS KNOCKINGS .-

Queer "rat-a inte"
Make the indice and the rate.
For this kind of anocks.
Lyon's Pills—one small hox—
Are more sure than "catryoyance"
To ston the annoy unce. To stop the annoy soce.

Walle his Magnetic Powder, put up in a cannister.
Those insects will stil that by night keep a man-sair.
mit 4:\*

E. LYON'S Depot, 420 Broadway.

FRENCH BOOTS .- I have just received FRENCH BOOTS.—I have just received from Paris 1,000 pair of Boots, 500 pair Calf, 500 pair Calf,

Bargains in Carpets and Oilcloths. Bargains in Carpets and Offciolds, at the celebrary Chempest Establishment in the United States, 9 Bowery, Biram Anderson's. The eight spacious sales ruoms of that famous warehouse are stocked with an elegant assortment, at low prices: Patent Tapusiry Inguis Carpets, three-ply, 3s and 3s; Ingraic Carpeting, 3s and 4s; Olicloths, 3s; Rugs, 20s each; and Enthroideted Table Covers, \$2; and common Ingrain Carpet, 1861 per yard. le 64 per yard.

MISS CHAPMAN'S BENEFIT .- This evening this gifted young lady take's beacht at Bannum's Museum, and to person over deserved a better one. She is lady of superior takent, and a flashed actress, beside botto one of unbiemtaked character. Madelaine and a beautifu Comedy healde, will be presented. This afternoon Jir Crow Rice appears in two of his best pieces.

of Water Lots and Piviteges on the Hudson River, and improved property in the City of Now-York at auction, we invite the attention of capitalists and others to the large and positive sile, to close a concern, by Anthony I Billercker, This Day, at 17 o'clock, at the Morchant's Exchange, consisting of twenty lots of ground, and shout eighty water lots, simulated on the Hudson River and on the Tweifth and Firiteenth ave and on Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth siz. the whole forming one of the most valuable river properties in the city. The water grants taken out and paid for. The Hudson River Railroad passes down the Eleventhav on the reast of the whole promises, teaving the water privileges untouched. Eviceraive improvements are making to the immediate vicinity, this being the adjuding block to those occupies by Mr. Higgles harge factories.

Also, by order of executors and others, a lots of ground with the mansion house the conton Forty-third-st, between the Eighth and Ninth ave.; I house and it vacant tots on Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth size botween the Fifth and Sixth ave.; I lot on Seventh av near Twenty-lighth-cit ine valuable property on the N. E. corner of Broome and Marion ste, and the splendth house and tot No. 20 Madison-4.

Somethers Beautiful.—The "Crayon Forest Hudson Property can be bad at the succion room, 7 Broods." EXTENSIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE

SOMETHING BEAUTIFUL. - The "Crayon Daguerrectypes, taken only at M. A. & S. ROOTS Gallery, 363 Brondway, corner of Franklin-st, are admired by all for their truthfulness of expression, as well as for the great strength, buildness, and clearness of impression, permilar to this new a yie of Art. PROCESS FATENEED.
Please call and examine specimens.

DAGUERREOTYPES .- HOLMES, the Arthe 239 Broadway, has a fine establishment; two splendid skylights; is long and well experienced in the art; has been henored with sittings of the beauty and talent of the country; makes beautiful pictures; pleases the most fatedious, and charges moderate prices. In short, all that reason can expect and art accomplish, may be realized at 289.

TERRIBLE AND FATAL ACCIDEST AT NEWARK. -A boy named Patrick Waters, employed in Scarlett, Dodd & Co.'s Saspender Factory, at the Scarlett, Dodd & Co.'s Saspender F sctory, at the Hedenberg Works, came to a shocking death about 9 o'clock yesterday morning. Ho was caught by the arm in a belt attached to the machinery, and was revolved around the shaft for the space of nearly two minutes before he could he could be extricated—the shaft making 90 revolutions a minute. He was taken up dead, his right arm wrenched off at the elbow, and his shall dreadfully fractured, by the repeated blows received at each revolution.

Mr. A. W. Griswold, the active and efficient mail agent between this city and Washington, has been transferred to the route between New York and San Francisco. While we regret to lose the nervices of this gentleman in our immediate local-ity, we cannot but congratulate the Government upon securing so able an officer upon this impor-ant route. We know that he will most faithfully perform his duties, and will remove many of the sources of complaint which have horseofore existed.

# NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26.

For California.

We shall issue THIS MORNING The Tribune for California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands. It will contain all the Latest Foreign and Domestic News, City News, Money and Market Reports, Marriages, Deaths, &c.

Persons wishing copies of this paper will please leave their orders early this morning. Price, single numbers, sixpence.

#### For Europe,

The next number of The Tribune for European circulation, will be issued THIS MORNING, at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the latest news up to the time of going to press. The Asia sails from this port TO DAY, at 12 o'clock.

THE LEGISLATURE OF OHIO has voted to adjourn at 8 o'clock this morning.

A Free Banking Law, and an act imposing a Tax on Banks passed the House last Friday.

#### The Legislative Visit to Our City-The Lesson.

The Legislature of New-York, for the first time in many years, has formally visited our City, in compliance with an invitation from her Municipal authorities, and devoted three days to a hurried inspection of our Public Institutions. Our Prisons, our Alms-Houses, our Orphan Asylumsour Institutes for the instruction and care of the Deaf, the Dumb, the Blind-for the mitigation of the dangers of Insanity, of the woes of Destitation and Disease, and for the repression of Crime-all have been visited, inspected and commented on. So with those of our sister City, Brooklyndestined soon, we trust, to become in goverament, as she is in fact and essence, an integral portion of this Emporium.

We do not think this time has been ill spent, though we understand that the Members propose to make it up to their constituents by prolonging their Session for two or three days after that on which their pay is stopped by the Constitution. Those who have looked through our criminal and charitable establishments with observant eyes, have doubtless learned what will enable them to legislate enough more intelligently and capable to pay the State for the three days they have thus devoted; while, if there be any that can't or won't see, the less law-making they accomplish the better for their constituents.

We are glad that the law-makers have thus walked through our Institutions. The City of New-York has great faults, and these Institutions are full of abuses, yet they could not be dispensed with. And it is something to the credit of our City that her annual expenses for the support of the outcast, helpless and wretched-very few of them her own children, and most of them recently thrust upon our shores homeless and incapable-amount to at least One Million Dollars per annum. Add the offerings of private charity, and this large sum would be more than doubled.

-But have our law-makers scanned the prisons, the hospitals and the alms-houses of New-York with an eye to the great moral lessons thence deducible-to the' path of Duty they open and illumine before the feet of legislators? How many of the Members, as they passed through the prisons, refuges and poor-houses, intently pondered this question- What can we do to diminish the ever-increasing flow of human beings toward these charnelhouses of blasted hopes and wasted lives?"

PREVENTION is the grand idea of our age. Any ruffian can cut off a criminal's head, but it is a far nobler as well as more difficult achievement to transform and purify his heart. And, as a general rule, the amount of labor and expense required to reform one criminal, to support one pauper, would, if seasonably and wisely applied, preserve at least three human beings from becoming criminals or paupers. How long must it be ere legislators generally will realize and act upon this truth?

Our Alms-House, our Prisons, are usually full to overflowing, our streets, basements, alleys and rookeries are thronged with future tenants of one or both. These are naturally no worse than most of their fellow-beings; they are the victims of temptations and necessities which they were never constituted, trained nor enabled to resist. Land Monopoly-the stealing of the earth from the many by the fewis one great cause of this fearful complication of social ills. Thousand and thousands of virtual paupers are annually vomited upon our shores in consequence of the 'clearing' of estates which these exiles had in truth and justice more right to than the landlord who unfeelingly decreed their ejectment in order to render his domain more productive and his poorrates less burthensome. These poor tenants and their ancestors had inhabited that soil from a period anterior to history-had subdued, improved and cultivated it; while the landlord has only a royal title to it, based on some modern drama of violence and confiscation. Formerly, the rent was nominal; but it has been doubled and quadrupled until it now eats up all that wretchedly applied labor and ignorant thriftlessness can extract from it. Each acre is drained by rent, tithes and other charges, and the present cultivators have sunk into a which the landlord clears off like weeds or decaying wood in order to render his estate

welcome them to homes and fields of fairly rewarded exertion; but let us even more zealously guard against the causes of their darkness and degradation. Legi-lators of New York! shield the people of our State, present and future, from the multiform scourges of a Monopoly of Land!

But nearer, more palpable, more appalling, are the woes resulting from the manufacture and sale of Intoxicating Liquors .-You saw the victims and the ministers of this traffic in abundance in our Poor-houses and Prisons-in fact, you saw few others there-but the causes of their ruin, did you think of these ? Five thousand rum holes of various grades of respectability crowd each other throughout our City-each of them a seminary of dissipation in which are daily sown the seeds of ruin-three thousand of them driving their baleful traf. fic on the Sabbath in flagrant violation of law-thousands of gambling-houses of various classes from the gaudy palace in which wealth is baited with lordly suppers and rarest wines to rush through madness to beggary, down to the noisome little basement in which washwomen and negrocs squander the few shillings needed to boy food for their babes in idle hope of golden gains-these, with the darker dens of infamy, wherein Lust runs riot and Vice stalks insolent and shameless, are all busily at work preparing subjects for the almshouse, the penitentiary, the state prison. the gallows; and you, Members of the Legislature! whose emphatic duty it specially is to limit and suppress the giant sources of misery, crime and death, what will you

Ah! if but one Legislature would devote itself primarily and thoroughly to the repression of Vice, the encouragement of Virtue-to seeking out and closing up the sources of human misery and debasement -the world would soon feel the blessed effects of that Legislature's labors. The Prevention of Crime and Destitution by the prompt, consistent and thorough repression of Sensuality, Dissipation and Vice-this is the great problem for rulers -when shall it be fully solved? .

## Repeal of the Usury Laws.

The Assembly's Select Committee on the Usury Laws has reported a bill abolishing all penalties and forfeitures for Usury. If a lender exacts more than seven per cent. interest by his contract, the law (as proposed) will collect for him his principal and seven per cent. leaving the balance of whatever interest may be stipulated to be paid or not as the borrower may see fit. But few men will be inclined to repudiate a few dollars of extra interest while compelled to pay the principal and seven per cent., so that the passage of this law will be a substantial repeal of all legal inhibition of

The subject is certainly not free from difficulties. We know strong-minded, farseeing men who are hostile to all interest whatever, contending that the law of Moses on this subject is universally and perpetually accordant with the Rule of Right, and that the borrower, being amply secured the return of the exact sum loaned at the time when he will need it, should be content with that and receive no interest. On the other hand, the great mass of moneylenders, with a considerable class of borrowers also, insist that perfect freedom to borrow and lend at any rates deemed advantageous is the true rule, and that money will be cheaper in the average under this rule than any other. [Then why are the lending class so eager for its adoption?] But the very men who so hold have generally, in drawing a bill to establish and legalize any specificated rate of interest, taken care to stipulate for an exception in the case of Banks-to hold them to lending at seven per cent. or lower under stringent penalties. Why so, if money will be cheaper in the absence of Usury Laws? The provision indicates a latent consciousness on the part of anti-Usury men that the rate of interest is to a great extent factitions and arbitrary-that the capitalist class may by combination increase or reduce it at pleasure, and would do so if unimpeded by Usury Laws.

-We hold that the rate of Interest might and should be low and uniform. though not without a radical change in the Currency. So long as Gold and Silver maintain the despotic predominance hitherto accorded to them, the rate of interest will fluctuate, though we believe wisely adjusted Usury Laws tend to steady and reduce it. The Circulating Medium should be of such a nature that its volume would increase or contract, not as individual interest or caprice, but as public good should dictate-and such will yet be the case-The ideas on this subject propounded by Kellogg, Proudhon and others will not die, though they will be years in permeating and leavening the public mind. The day will come when a dearth of money will ensure a further emission, just as a scarcity of shoes and boots ensures increased activity in the manufacture, and when a superfluity of money will insure a gradual diminution in the quantity existing. But the world cannot wait for that.

-If the question of interest only were involved, and if that were a simple one. the matter would be easily treated. But in the loaning of money to o totally distinct

supersede steam and run a train of one hundred tuns' burthen from New-York to Lake Erie at a cost not exceeding ten dollars for motive power; but to perfect this invention I need five thousand dollars. Lend me that sum: and if my invention proves a failure, you must lose your money; but, if it proves what I be-· lieve it will, I will pay you twenty thousand dollars.'- Here is a quadruple return for money lent yet no real usury; the vital consideration being risk and not forbearance.

But, aside from the risk of non-payment, which is an element in every contract for lean which ought to be and is considered in the amount of return to the lender, the stipulated time of repayment and the certainty that that time will not be exceeded, are controlling elements in the bargain. We may roughly approximate the rate of interest on loans of various kinds or classes

We do not pretend to accuracy in this classification, but only to state how and why notes accounted good have very different values or are discounted at widely diverse rates, wholly apart from considerations of Usury.

- Well,' says a Free Trader, 'since you admit that different rates of interest may fairly be exacted and paid at the same time, why not abolish all Usury Laws and let every one make his own bargains for the use of money? Why will not money, like water, find its own level?'-The questions are fair ones, and shall be fairly answered.

1. Every man is now practically at liberty to pay any rate of interest he sees fit to. Nobody is ever prosecuted for Usury. All that the Usury Laws amount to is a refusal of the arm of the law to coërce the payment of usurious loans. If the borrower chooses to pay and can pay extra interest, the law stands mute; but if he don't choose to pay, the law refuses to compel him. It virtually says to the Lender: · You chose to put your contract out of the pale of legal protection by exacting extra interest; now collect your debt as you

2. As to the practical effect: Alabama commenced her existence as a State on the principle of perfect freedom in money-lending and the legal enforcement of all voluntary contracts according to their tenor. After a few years' trial, she gave up free trade in money and enacted a Usury Law. because she found by experience that the big fish were eating up the little ones with such voracious rapidity as to threaten their entire annihilation. Loans fairly secured at ten per cent. a month were not uncommon; the 'market value' of money having a marvelous tendency upward in the atmosphere of freedom. So young Wisconsin recently decreed free trade in money among her first acts of State legislation, but is now backing square out of it, having learned by dear-bought experience that the abolition of Usury Laws operates in favor of the money-lender and against everybody else. The experience of California has been very similar. Our impression is that, while several States have tried the abolition of Usury Laws, no one has persevered in doing without them for a term of ten

-These remarks are not intended to discourage any amendment of our Usury Laws. We think they might be improved, but not by atterly abolishing them, nor even coming so near it as the Assembly Committee proposes. We should be willing to allow the risk of a note's non-payment to be insured and paid for, and to compel the debtor in a usurious contract to pay the principal borrowed by him, punishing the ender (if at all) some other way than by enabling the borrower to withhold from him the sum actually loaned. We would acquiesce in a modification, but not in a repeal, of the system of repressing usury by

### Green on Gambling. "Green's Report No. I. on Gambling

and Gambling-houses in New-York" has just been issued at the office of the Anti-Gambling Association, No. 37 Chatham-st., and we ask the earnest attention of good men to the facts embodied and the pictures presented in this work. They must say whether self-interest as well as public safety does not require them to do something in aid of the movement for a suppression of gambling. This great vice has become so prevalent, so formidable, that no man's fortune or livelihood is safe from its blighting grasp. He may be ever so circumspect, ever so correct, yet be stripped in a moment by the losses at play of some partner, clerk, or debtor, whom he never suspected of gaming. Other vices give warning of their presence and gradual progress to mastery; but the desperate gambler of to day may be one who never risked a dollar till last month and now walks the streets trusted and honored, hopeless, senseless, ignorant, listless mass, considerations are involved-1. That of buying, selling, drawing notes and endorsinterest, forbearance or use; 2. That of ivg with no one of his business associates. certainty or uncertainty of payment. An even suspecting that his nights are spent

are under obligation to stand still and let their property be swept from them under the cover of darkness, they ought to combine and work for the repression of this desolating vice, though the danger to which their children and friends are exposed, and the certain, irrevocable antagonism of Gambling to moral and social well-being should more strongly urge them to emphatic resistance. -It is very easy to cavil at this or that

measure adopted in opposition to some fashionable vice-to descant on 'the spy system'-the employment of repentant gamblers to expose and arrest the iniquities of the ruinous vocation they have renounced-and the publication of the names of the votaries of gaming-but what do the cavilers propose? How soon would gambling be arrested by no other opposition than theirs? Is it not the plain right of gamesters' employers, creditors, endorsers, &c., to know who they are ? He who is laying down tens, fifties and hundreds of dollars on the gaming-table is necessarily risking the property and the happiness of others-if he does not lay down his employer's, his creditors' money on this game, he very probably will do the next-it is only a question of time. He is the wrong-doer in seeking to cover his gembling with the mantle of secresy-not they who seek to unmask it and let him stand before the public the man he truly is. Those who grumble at the spy system' do so because it operates as a check on their propensities or their gains.

So with regard to the employment of Mr. Green as the agent of the Anti-Gambling Association. He was once a Gambler, but repented of his evil ways, deliberately preferring poverty with honesty to the ample gains he formerly secured by gaming. The Anti-Gambling Association employ him because, confiding in his integrity and anxiety to atone for his past errors, they know him to be far more efficient in the work than any agent possibly could be who had no practical knowledge of gamblers and gambling. The gamblers would gladly have any other man in his, place, because they know he knows them.

-We ask all who are able and disposed to unite in opposing and repressing a fascinating, desolating vice, to procure and read this Report. Its cost is a trifle, and it is mainly made up of exposures of vivid

## The Seventh Census.

We have already spoken of the superiority of the mode adopted in taking the seventh census over all its predecessors, and now add the following particulars with

Not only do the returns contain the name, age, sex, color, condition and profession of each individual, but the place of his birth is also given. By this means we can see wheree each locality and each state has derived its population, and how far it is indebted to sister states and foreign countries. So, too, the facts are so exactly ascertained that it will be seen what is the original trade and employment as well as the birth place of those who people our penitentiaries, jails, poor-houses, hospitals and houses of refuge. It will be known whether they can read and write, what are their crimes or infirmities, so that in short, the entire inflaence of birth, profession, education, age, color and condition, upon morals, and vice versa, may be seen accurately at a glance.

Thus, the number and residences of all the deaf and dumb, the blind, the insane and idiotic, in each State, is ascertained and lucidly shown by the returns.

The slave population has been made the subject of most careful inquiry. The tables in the Census Office give an account of the age, sex and color of the slaves in all the States, with the number of fagitives from bondage, the number manumitted within the year by each slaveholder, and also the number of deaf and dumb, blind, insane and idiotic slaves.

An entire novelty in this Census is a complete return of the statistics of mortality through the entire Republic for the year 1850. When this was first suggested by Mr. Kennedy, it met with great opposition from almost all sides. Some doubted ts practicability, some its constitutionality, others its use. Very few encouraged him to go on in a work of such magnitude .-The result has more than satisfied even the opponents of the idea. The great value of such statistics, when reliable, will be apparent at a thought.

The returns in the office exhibit the name, age, sex, color, condition, whether bond or free, whether single, married or widowed, the birth-place, profession or trade, disease and duration of sickness, of each person deceased in the United States within the year.

The simplicity, success and perfection with which this vast mass of most important and useful facts has been obtained and arranged are surprising, and can only be fully appreciated on an inspection of the schedule employed for the purpose. No European Government has ever approximated to the thoroughness, comprehensiveness and accuracy of these returns. The Prussian statistics of mortality have been celebrated, but comparing them with those procured in this Census, their inferierity is extreme. In the Prussian tables, for instance, there are placed at the head of the sheet the diseases with reference to which inquiry is made, along with certain I rect; we must educate their children and "nearly completed an invention which will sands after thousands. Unless good men the must be sex to which it is confined, so the sex to which it is confined. So the sex to which it is confined, so that to get the aggregate number of the defense, which each party it that to get the aggregate number of deaths by any disease, with the age at

which they occcur, a tedious, arithmetical process must be gone through. In the new plan adopted by Mr. Kennedy all this is simplified so that in one tenth of the space required by the Prussian tables for a single disease we have the complete statistics of death, tog-ther with a tenfold mass of important facts connected with the subject. Each assistant Marshal has also been required to report whether the season was one of more than usual mortality, and if sa. to state the cause to which such a fact is to be attributed, especially if that cause were a local one. The assistant Marshals have also been instructed to report the character of soil, rocks and water, the existence of minerals and ores, the sort of timber, &c., proper to the place. Thus this Census will not only contain the ordinary information it is designed to furnish. but a great variety of other facts of the highest importance to science and to the welfare of the nation.

-We shall recur to this subject on future occasions.

The Commercial Advertiser having chosen to 'mix in' to our controversy respecting "Legis. lation by Guess," and having chosen not to publish any material portion of what we have to say on the subject, is requested to favor us with its opinion on these points:

1. Was it right that the clause of the Naval Appropriation bill in question which the Senate had expressly stricken out and refused to pass should nevertheless be recorded and published as part of the law !

2. Did Speaker Cobb do right in directing that the bill as enrolled " must conform to the action of of the House," when no part of it could be a law without the concurrence of the Senate, which in this case had been expressly refused?

3. Did not the bill, as returned from the Senate (not to speak here of the necessary state of alcoholic obfuscation in which some sub-clerk must have been who engrafted on it the Squate's amendment,) surely show that the Senate had stricken out the Proviso in question? and was not that fact well understood on all hands. 4. What practical odds is there between the

Speaker's writing in with his own hand a proviso which the Senate had rejected, and directing the Clerk to put it in or keep it in. -All this we regret to perceive, is likely to draw

public attention away from our main point, which is "Legislation by Guess." We stated faithfully and clearly the manner in which the most important bills were bustled through Congress, and no part of that statement is contradicted. We stated also what the consequence of such legislation in regard to the Navy Bill, and that statement precise true to the letter. The law, as offcially published, contains what is no law-what is a virtual forgery of law. All this the Commercial treats as of little account, and talks as though the proviso agency of Speaker Cobb in the premises was the material question. The non eaacted clause is in the officially published law. and placed or retained there under the auspices of Speaker Cobb; but no matter what his share of the blame may be, the wrong is committed.

-The Commercial wrongly states that we charged that the \$350,000 for a Calafornia Telegraph line was in the Post-Route bill, when our statement was only that we were so informed which was true. But no matter.

EFFECT OF ABOLISHING CAPITAL PUNISH-MENT.-The Secretary of State in Michigan being asked by a Canadian gentleman how many convictions for murder have taken place in that State since hanging was abolished, replies :

To the question whether Murder has been more frequent since the law was changed, he replies at length in the negative, giving the statistics as follows:

COMPARATIVE TABLE, Exhibiting the number I constituents found in the State of Michigan, during the years lost to 1800, inclusive, for Muriner, Manalaughter, and he Assoult with Intent to Koll—as taken from the Attorney General's Outcol Report

POPULAR LECTURES .- Mrs. Con is lecturing in Pittsburgh on ' Woman's Social Position.' Mrs. COATES ditto on 'Physiology.' RALPH WALDO EMERSON is about to deliver a Course there-JOHN B. GOUGH is (or lately was) talking Tour perance in Chio, where he created a strong seqsation. Dr. JEWETT, and one or two other effective speakers, have been rekindling the Temperance fires in Connecticut.

Оню.—The Cleveland (O.) Plaindealer goes for postponing the Young Men's State Convention of Locos to some time in May, when another Convention should be called for the nomination of State officers. The Plaindealer probably suspects this "Young Men's" ruse was an old Hanker movement, and so advocates its postponement. The Youngstown Republican, another Reserve Loco paper, advocates a postponement.

# PHILADELPHIA.

Pardon-Blarkets.

Correspondence of The Tribune.
PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, March 25. William McFadden, the young druggist, who was sentenced Saturday, to three mouths imprisomment, for involuntary manslaughter, in causing the death of Miss Nell, has been pardoned by

ing the death of Miss Nell, has been pardoned by Governor Johnston.

The Corton market continues quiet, but prices are unchanged. The export dessend for FLOUR condinues limited. Fricas have declined et cents \$\psi\$ tool. Sales of 1500 bas attacked and good brands, part at 4 37\$ \$\psi\$ on, and part at a price we were unable to learn. The sales of forety use are limited within the range of our former quotations. Rrs FLOUR and Cors Missa are not inquired after, and muscles of either have transpired. Frices of Wingar are seaff. Sales of \$4.000 \$\psi\$ of the Taylor of Rrs Rrs of the Sales of \$4.000 \$\psi\$ of the Taylor of Rrs and the Sales of \$4.000 \$\psi\$ and \$\psi\$ cents. Sales of \$5.000 \$\psi\$ suchels at 50 cents, sind and \$\psi\$ of the total in store. Oars are in fair request. Sales of \$7.000 bashels prime at 43 cents \$\psi\$ bashel. The desimant for Whitsky is limited. Sales of bols at 23 and hinds at \$150 \$\psi\$ cents.

WRINKY is limited. Sales of bbls at 23 and hids at 21-21; cenia.

Sales of Stocks.—First Roard.—\$200 City 6s, 77, 168, 41 Penn Township Bank, 30; 100 Long Island RR, 115; 26, City 5s, 52, 292; 1, 150 Reading RR, 30], 100 do. 23; 100 do. 25; 10 Northiown IR, 185; 1,000 Lenigh Inseres, 82, 5 Peno RR, 34; 5 Far & Mech 8k, 71; 5,000 Reading RR, 55, 70, 73; 150 County 5s, 56, 01d, 50; 40 Harrisburg RR, 45 Second Stoard.—\$16,000 Reading RR, 6s, 70, 79; 1,000 U S., 707, 106; 700 Sante 5s, 75, 103; 5,100 State 5s, 94; 2 Peas RR, 44; 6 Harrisburg RR, 45; 600 Schuyskill Nar Modgage 5s, 70; 50 Reading RR, 284; 700 do, 284; 100 N A Con, 134.

NEW CODE OF PRACTICE IN KENTUCKY .- The new "code of Practice in Kentucky.—In we "code of practice" prepared by Messra-Johnson, Harlan and Loughborough, commissioners, has passed the General Assembly of Kentucky. The new code, among other reforms, abolishes the distinction between "law" and "fourty" to far a to allow lead and conitable "equity," so far as to allow legal and equitable rights, &c. to be enforced in the same court is the same action. It abolishes all common is a forms of action, and establishes in their stead two other terms of remedies in all civil cases. The common is a wood of pleading gives place to a brief and plain statement in common language, of the days